

# Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

No. 2425

## CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee, the Conservative State Convention met in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday last, and was called to order at 11 o'clock.

For the purpose of temporary organization, R. H. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, was invited to take the chair.

Mr. Smith very briefly addressed the meeting, concluding with advising the Convention to act promptly and vigorously—to do nothing in passion or heat—but circumspectly and prudently to adopt such measures as were best calculated to advance the patriotic objects of the assembly.

On motion of the Hon. Thomas Bragg of Wake, Messrs. Seaton Gales, J. A. Engelhard, Lewis Hanes and Jordan Stone were requested to act as temporary Secretaries.

The list of the counties was then called, when two hundred and forty-one delegates came forward and entered their names, representing forty-seven counties. We condense, from the Raleigh Sentinel, the following account of the proceedings:

On motion of Col. Walter L. Steel a committee of two from each Congressional District was appointed to recommend permanent officers for the Convention.

Pending the retirement of the Committee, loud calls from all parts of the Hall brought the Hon. Zebulon B. Vance to his feet. He commenced by remarking, in his own peculiar style, that he once heard of an Irishman, who was looking at one of those donkey engines that are used in unloading ships. Gazing indignantly at it a while, he exclaimed: "Arrah, ye may puff and smoke and do the work of twenty men at that, but, blast ye, ye can't vote!" So, Mr. Chairman, I may puff and smoke, but I can't vote, for all that. Still, sir, though I may be deprived of all political power in the land of my affections and nativity, yet I can still claim to be a white man; and, what is more, I have no prejudices against my own color. I may add that I have none against the black race. They have behaved well in the past, as a general rule, and whenever they have gone astray, it has been almost invariably, at the instigation of some white rascal. He repeated that he had no prejudice against his own color,—against the statesmen and patriots, and sages, who had illustrated our annals in the past; he had not yielded, thank God! to the temptations of the times so far, as to attempt or desire to disguise himself by donning a black livery. As an old friend once said, he was "still alive and on praying ground." He thanked Heaven that he was surrounded by so many intelligent and patriotic representative gentlemen of the State, so many of his former associates—the true men who, "though they had sworn to their own hurt, had changed not"—who did not seek to commend their own loyalty by forswearing themselves, and proving recreant to every former profession. It was, indeed, a privilege, for which he was gratified, to be environed by such men.

He predicted that the dawning of a better day was at hand. Everything indicated its approach. The light comes from the sun, and we can tell when daylight approaches, if we will watch the stars, and the lesser orbs of night. When the God of Day sends out his herald beams, the smaller luminaries, with commendable modesty, get out of the way. That time is coming. I know it, said he. "I feel it in my bones!" From every quarter, the signs of reaction are auspicious.

In North Carolina, we have a white majority of 35,000—yet they were so prostrate and depressed by misfortune as to allow the late election to go by default. Now, if we will remember what we have been in the past, who we are now, and to whom we are kin,—will arouse ourselves and put on the bearing of men,—will make a vigorous and active canvass, we shall atone for the past and save North Carolina. No argument is necessary. A man who needs an argument to convince him, in this exigency of his duty, is a fool, upon whom argument would be waste of breath. It is only necessary to urge our people to do their duty, and we will secure the government to the hands of the intelligent, tax-paying, white men of North Carolina. This will be best for all races and colors.

[At every stage of his remarks, the eloquent speaker was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations.]

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham was next vociferously called for. This distinguished gentleman made a few excellent remarks, but, as he subsequently spoke at greater length, we forbear a report of them here.

The Hon. R. Y. M'Aden being called upon, next addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

The enthusiastic invitations of the Convention next brought the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards to his feet. He said that the Convention sought to impose upon him a task to which he was inadequate. Extreme age rendered him unfit to afford entertainment to such a body. "Old as I am," said the venerable patriot, "I have come here simply to signify my approval of this meeting, to endorse its action, and to commit my fortunes, good or bad, to the same barque in which are to be found those of the Anglo-Saxon race!" This sentiment was received with long continued applause.

The Hon. Thomas Bragg, in response to prolonged calls, next came forward, and entertained the meeting with a few animated remarks.

Here the committee returned, and the Hon. D. G. Fowle, Chairman of the Committee, reported the following list of permanent officers of the Convention, viz:

### FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

### VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren.  
Hon. Lewis Hanes, Davidson.  
Richard H. Smith, Halifax.  
Samuel Radcliffe, Craven.  
John W. Leak, Richmond.  
J. P. H. Ross, Wake.  
Jesse H. Lindsay, Guilford.  
John H. McLaughlin, Fredell.  
A. T. Davidson, Macon.  
Col. E. D. Hall, New Hanover.  
Samuel M. D. Tate, Burke.  
William M. Robbins, Rowan.  
R. F. Armfield, Wilkes.

### SECRETARIES.

Seaton Gales, of the Sentinel.  
J. A. Engelhard, of the Wil. Journal.  
Jordan Stone, of the Roanoke News.  
W. P. Drake, Statesville American.  
J. H. Brian, of the Newbern Herald.

These nominations were unanimously ratified, and the gentlemen on coming forward were received with loud plaudits.

The temporary Chairman having requested the Hon. Thomas Bragg and Col. Thos. A. Allison to conduct Gov. Graham to the stand, that gentleman came forward and assumed the Chair, amid the hearty cheers of a large and enthusiastic audience.

Gov. Graham said that although he had expected to take his full share in the deliberations of the Convention, nothing could surprise him more than this call to preside over it. He had no intimation that such would be the case, and would, therefore, apologize in advance, for any deficiencies in what he might have to say. He thanked the Convention heartily for the appreciation of himself implied in the honor conferred, and would endeavor to discharge the duties imposed on him to the best of his ability.

We had met for purposes of deliberation on the political situation. A desolating and expensive war had swept over the land, and the question now to be settled was whether, after all, we have PEACE. The President of the United States declares that we have,—the Judicial Department of the land has so decided, especially has Judge Nelson emphatically so declared in the Eagan Habeas Corpus case. But Congress implies, by its action, that war still prevails. Surely, if so, war only exists by a fiction of law, of which the people are profoundly ignorant. They had supposed that the armies of the South surrendered, that the capitulation had been accepted in good faith, and that, therefore, Peace prevailed. In other countries, after a protracted and desolating war, and the return of peace, men may have been punished, but it was done in a constitutional manner. But the measures taken indicate that the States,

as States, must suffer as well as men in their individual capacities.

Gov. G. said that he thought (with all deference to Congress, of which he should speak in no terms of contumely,) that it would have been no difficult matter to have settled the controversy, given harmony to the country, and placed the people on the road of a moderate prosperity, instead of their being, as now, depressed and impoverished. When Charles the Second came back to the throne—an era of restoration of authority, somewhat analogous to the present, after that authority had been temporarily deposed,—Lord Clarendon, the Chancellor, speaking for the King, said to Parliament: "His Majesty directs me to say that he is a suitor to you, and asks you to join with him in restoring the country and people to their ancient temper and dignity, their old good humor and manners." Oh! for a Clarendon at the close of our war. If it had proclaimed in the councils of the country that there was a desire to restore harmony and the return of concord and amity, it would have been universally seconded, and although some little groundswell of alienation might have succeeded to the furious lashings of the storm, all would, ere now, have been tranquil and peaceful.

The war had been carried on about a question upon which the people had differed from the formation of the Constitution. A large class believed that a State had a right to withdraw from the Union, as in a case of ordinary contracts, when they thought the obligation violated on the other side. That class constituted, perhaps, the majority,—a majority which held the reins of power with rare intervals. He (Mr. G.) had never believed in that doctrine; but it was a disputed question. When, therefore, it was practically resorted to, it was only bringing to trial the issue which, sooner or later, would have come. True, he did not think our grievances sufficient to warrant a resort to it, but when North Carolina thought her duty and honor required her to take part in the great issue, he went with her into what he regarded as a revolution. We did our utmost for our section and our cause; and when we failed, we did out utmost for peace, on such terms as were just and honorable. We meant Peace in reality.

It has been supposed by some that the war might have been terminated earlier. The distinguished speaker said that he had been placed in a position where he could minutely discern the current of events. "As the hart panted for the water-brooks," he had yearned for peace, but he had not seen the time when he believed that it could be had at a much earlier moment than when it came. A long protracted war is, generally, a security for a lasting peace. All opposition ceased, on the termination of hostilities; the people saw the contest (waged on unequal terms) decided against them; they acquiesced, and only longed to be restored to the rights of American citizens, according to the Constitution.

Gov. Graham next briefly discussed the policy of President Johnson, with reference to the State governments, after the surrender. While he did not conceive it necessary to strike down those governments, yet, in common with all our people, he acquiesced therein. He recounted the concessions and sacrifices made by the people of the South, in obedience to the exactions made upon them. They did all this for the sake of Peace. And yet Congress is not satisfied. Another Convention has been called by it,—not by the State,—bringing in the colored race as voters—a thing unknown before,—and through that agency it is sought to change entirely our State government and place us under a new and anomalous one. He expressed his belief that the people of the North will not sanction this. They will find a departure from the golden rule mischievous and dangerous; and as they claim the regulation of their own internal affairs, so, when they come to act with deliberation and dispassion, they will do justice by restoring to the people of North Carolina the same great right. Justice is so natural,—a sense of right so in-

variably prevails,—that, when the matter is presented fairly, they will say "this is right." And this conclusion will be hastened, when, forgetting latter prejudices, they go back to the past and remember that it was the Southern Washington who compelled Gage to raise the siege of Boston, and that it was the troops of North Carolina and Virginia who, on the Hudson, amid the hills of Jersey, in Pennsylvania, and down to the Brandywine, broke the back of British power.

Gov. G. cited the case of the Dorr rebellion, and the judicial decision therein, to prove that the forms of government can never be rightfully changed, except by those who at the time exercise the right of suffrage, and, accordingly, declared that the present attempt of Congress to change those of the Southern States was revolutionary. But in the case of this attempted change,—on this Constitution which is to be presented to the people,—we have a right to vote, and it will be our fault if it is fastened upon us. We have a majority of over 30,000 registered white voters, and the question is whether they will take the blacks into political partnership. "I," said Gov. G., "with the kindest feelings to that race, say No!" Political association cannot come until social association shall precede it. We are not without observation. Where has the experiment ever succeeded? [The Speaker here entered into a forcible recital of the effects of negro suffrage and rule in Hayti and Jamaica.] With these examples before us, shall we establish it? A good deal had been said about "impartial suffrage," with certain qualifications of property or intelligence as the test. He was opposed to disfranchising any white man in North Carolina. And as to the blacks, while some of them, under the test, might be qualified, yet the line of color was the true line of demarcation; and that would be best for all races. Stability in government is indispensable.

Gov. G. expressed the hope that the present state of things would cease. If the men in power have no commiseration, the great masses can feel the movements of sympathy. There are evidences of this everywhere. He was sure that there was no desire here to perpetuate hatreds. Unfortunately as the war was, it had had, and would still have the effect of making the world think more highly of this country. Although, for the present, prejudices might exist, and clouds might impend over the names of some, history will accord to the people of North and South alike the highest meed of admiration for a heroism, prowess and manhood, such as the world never saw before. Their mutual achievements are so many common exhibitions of the greatness of the American people.

The Speaker next pronounced a high eulogy upon the Judiciary of the land, and expressed high hopes from that quarter, and indulged in an eloquent tribute to President Johnson. After again returning his acknowledgments, he took his seat amid great applause.

[The foregoing is a most insufficient and meagre abstract of this great speech, which was received with great delight by the Convention, and which, we hope, will yet be written out for publication.]

The other officers elected then assumed their respective positions.

On motion, the Rules of Order of the House of Commons, as far as applicable, were adopted for the government of this Convention.

Col. E. D. Hall, of New Hanover, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That, in the efforts we are about to make, to save the country from humiliation and ruin, we will put aside all former party predilections, and know only a common purpose to preserve civil liberty and restore a Constitutional Union.

On motion of Col. W. L. Steel, the President was directed to appoint a Committee of Sixteen,—two from each Judicial District,—to prepare Resolutions and other business for the Convention; whereupon

The President named the following gentlemen:



1st. District.—J. B. Hare, Richard H. Smith.  
2nd.—M. E. Manly, W. G. Morrissey.  
3rd.—Thomas Bagg, D. S. Hill.  
4th.—M. Q. Waddell, P. C. Cameron.  
5th.—W. L. Steele, J. D. Taylor.  
6th.—Z. B. Vance, Lewis Hanes.  
7th.—A. C. Avery, R. F. Armfield.  
8th.—A. S. Merrimon, A. T. Davidson.  
On motion of Col. J. F. Hoke, of Lincoln, a Committee of Five was ordered, to report on Plan of Organization, &c.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee, viz: John F. Hoke, D. G. Fowle, Col. W. J. Green, Col. G. N. Folk, John Hughes.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock—Hon. W. A. Graham in the chair.

Twenty-seven additional delegates came forward and had their names enrolled; and three were added to the number of counties represented—Whole number of delegates two hundred and sixty-eight—number of counties represented fifty.

The Hon. John F. Hoke, on behalf of the committee of organization, reported a plan for organization of State, district, and county organizations, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, a resolution was adopted, that the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each County, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

An Executive State Committee was appointed, consisting as follows:

Hon. Thomas Bragg, of Wake, Chairman.  
R. C. Badger, esq., of Raleigh Secretary.

#### MEMBERS.

First District.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, William H. Moore, Mills H. Eure.

Second District.—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.

Third District.—Hon. George Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.

Fourth District.—Hon. J. M. Leach, Livingston Brown, James T. Morehead, Jr.

Fifth District.—Col. E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe.

Sixth District.—R. F. Armfield, W. M. Robbins, Hon. J. H. Wilson.

Seventh District.—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.

Eighth District.—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.

Resident Committee at Raleigh.—Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe.

Mr. Badger offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be requested to furnish the Executive Committee with his very able address on taking the Chair, that it may be published and widely disseminated throughout the State.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, viz:

#### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina having, by their delegates, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare,

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our fidelity to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft-repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. Resolved, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwarranted and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all-absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the

people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. Resolved, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. Resolved, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. Resolved, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. Resolved, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved in tact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. Resolved, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. Resolved, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the Conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. Resolved, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, which has been appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient, to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said offices.

The resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention was addressed by Gov. Vance and several other members. After which the Convention proceeded to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The result was as follows:

Delegates.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Gen. W. R. Cox, and W. S. Wright and John F. Hoke, Esqs.

Alternates.—John Hughes, Esq., John A. Gilmer, Jr., A. C. Cowles, Esq., and Hon. S. T. Davidson.

On motion of Col. W. L. Steele, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the President and other officers of the Convention, for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

R. C. Badger, Esq., moved that the Convention, having discharged the business for which it had assembled, do now adjourn.

Gov. Graham, then in a neat and trite address, the substance of which, as published in the Sentinel, we are compelled to leave out for want of space; adjourned the Convention sine die.

HARD TIMES IN TENNESSEE.—At a recent execution sale in Lincoln county, Tennessee, sixteen bales of good cotton sold at six cents per pound, and sixty barrels of corn in pens brought only sixteen cents per bushel.

## Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.  
Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1868.

### ACT OF THE CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention, on Wednesday last, passed an ordinance suspending all proceedings in law or equity, and the execution of any final process issued upon any judgment, founded upon any cause of action originating before the first day of May, 1865, except actions against public officers, ex-officio, administrators, guardians, trustees, and other acting in a fiduciary capacity, and their securities, for a breach of their respective duties, by appropriating to their own use money or property officially received by them. The suspension to continue until the first day of July next, or until the Constitution which they are about to form shall be ratified and go into effect.

SENTENCED.—William Wright Parker, convicted before the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, for the murder of William Childress in 1863, which judgment upon appeal was confirmed by the Supreme Court, was last week brought into Court and sentenced to be hung on the 28th day of February instant.

It is stated by the Goldsborough News, that while Mr. W. E. Davis, jailer at Goldsborough, was attending to his duties in the jail, last Thursday evening, he was knocked down with a bar of iron held by one of the prisoners, and fell senseless to the floor. He was then robbed of his pistols and the jail keys, and all the prisoners set at liberty by the villain who had attempted the murder. Mr. Davis, at first thought mortally wounded, is now considered out of danger. The would-be murderer, and two of the other prisoners were soon after re-captured, by four clever negroes of Wayne county, and returned to jail.

Naples, Jan. 20.—via London, January 30.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has continued with greater or less intensity since its commencement in the past year, has culminated in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe. Yesterday evening the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite to the gate of Castello Mevo, one of the fortifications of this city, situated between the Royal Palace and the sea, fell, tumbling outward. The detached portion buried several houses built in the vicinity, and overwhelmed carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment. The scene is melancholy and full of ruin. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth, which lately formed part of the mountain. This extraordinary event has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number of persons killed has not yet been ascertained.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—A Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Shipp, presiding, was opened for the county of Iredell, at this place, Monday of last week. The case of Thomas Dula, charged with the murder of Laura Foster, was called on Tuesday. More than a hundred witnesses were summoned by the State, most of whom were present, and their examination occupied three days. The Solicitor, Mr. W. P. Caldwell, was aided by Messrs. Boyden and Clements, and the accused was defended by Gov. Vance and Messrs. Furches and Allison. The pleadings began Friday afternoon and were concluded the following evening, when the Judge gave his charge and the case went to the Jury.

The murder was committed in the county of Wilkes, some eighteen months ago, where the parties resided, and the trial removed to Iredell; and, at the following term of our Superior Court, Dula was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and a new trial granted.

The Jury retired, and in a short while returned with a verdict—"GUILTY." Dula was sentenced to be hanged on the Second Friday in February. An appeal was then applied for and granted to the Supreme Court now in session; with little hope, however, for a new trial. The prisoner was ably defended by his counsel. The address of Gov. Vance to the Jury was ingenious, eloquent, and distinguished for legal lore of the highest grade; but failed to inspire the minds of the Jury with a "reasonable doubt." ] Spotsville American.

DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Journal of Commerce says the amount of poverty in that city is very great, and that the suffering from this cause has not been equalled for a long time. Large numbers of able-bodied men would cheerfully engage to labor if promised no more than the means of subsistence.

### A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

If startling phenomena were promptly investigated by minds free from superstition and fear, occurrences that appear to have a supernatural origin would often find an easy solution. Judge Pearson used to tell with great zest of an incident in his travels, which would have furnished food for a whole company of village gossips.

His wife, who seemed much agitated, waked him one night at a village inn, and told him there was a woman sitting at the foot of the bed knitting. The Judge saw the figure as distinctly as his wife, but having no thought of a supernatural origin of the vision, began to speculate on its real cause. After looking sharply for some minutes, while the woman knitted on with unruffled composure, he was confident that he could see the wall through her, and that she could not, therefore, be substantial flesh and blood. This discovery, which might have affrighted weaker men, only aroused his curiosity. He at once rose from the bed, and walking to the foot, saw that none was there—the form had vanished.

Putting his head as nearly as possible in the position where he had seen the woman, the mystery was at once explained. He saw a circular hole in the shutter behind the bed, through which rays of light were streaming; and going to this hole to look through, saw a woman in a room on the other side of the street, knitting. The nerves of the wife were greatly soothed by this discovery, and the inquisitive spirit of the judge was gratified by so simple an explanation of the apparition. Many ghost stories could be easily shorn of their apparently supernatural character by a cool and careful investigation.

Watchman and Reflector.

### MILITARY.

The celebrated round tower (Rundetaarn) of Copenhagen, one of the most curious antiquaries of Denmark, is being restored at present. It was erected towards the end of the 11th century, during the reign of Canute VI. It is 195 feet high, and 85 in diameter. By means of a spiral gallery in the interior, on a gentle incline, the ascension may be made either on horseback or in a carriage. From the roof, which is not protected by any balustrade, a view of a radius of more than 12 miles round may be obtained, including the city of Copenhagen, which the tower overlooks. For a long time the Rundetaarn has served as a fortress and state prison. Among the different historic legends connected with the building is that of a visit by Peter the Great at the commencement of the eighteenth century, and of a dramatic incident which occurred on that occasion. The King of Denmark, Frederic IV., whose guest Peter then was, accompanied the latter on this excursion. The two sovereigns had arrived at the summit, and Peter was explaining to Frederic his political system, when he suddenly remarked, "Shall I give you an example of the power of my authority?" Then, without waiting for the reply of Frederic, the founder of the Russian monarchy made a sign to a Cossack in his suite, and pointing to the abyss beneath, said, "Leap." The man looked at the Czar, saluted him, and then, without hesitation, precipitated himself into the open space. "What do you think of that?" said Peter, turning towards the King of Denmark; "have you any such subjects?" "No, thank heaven!" replied the other.

MOST DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A very sad and harrowing accident occurred in the suburbs of this city, on yesterday, by which a promising young lad lost his life. It seems that two boys, named, respectively, Alphis and Allen Jones, probably cousins, were out rabbit-hunting in the immediate vicinity of the city. As Allen was in the act of letting down the hammer of his gun, it went off and shot Alphis, who was standing in front of him, in the forehead, inflicting a ghastly and frightful wound, and killing him instantly. Alphis was about twelve years of age. A Coroner's inquest was held, which rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

This is another melancholy warning against the careless use of fire arms, and against entrusting them to children, unattended by grown person. Ral. Sentinel.

The Vincennes Times says that a vein of coal in the upper end of Knox county, Indiana, has been probed fifteen feet, and yet the parties have not succeeded in getting through the vein. The coal lies immediately on the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad.

A Judge in Indianapolis has sentenced a colored preacher to ten years in the penitentiary, and \$5,000 fine, for marrying a negro to a white woman.



Between five and six hundred new buildings were erected in Providence, Rhode Island, during 1867, and the whole amount expended in building and in the improvement of real estate was not far from the immense sum of six millions of dollars.

Two of the largest cotton manufacturers in France have closed their mills, in which 6,000 persons were employed, because they cannot compete with England. Government is to be asked to impose a duty on cotton goods for the protection of manufacturers.

Copenhagen, Feb. 2.—King Christian has signed the treaty with the United States for the sale of the West India Islands. A special courier has left for Washington with the document.

A man in Philadelphia has obtained a verdict for \$2,116, for damages sustained in being thrown violently to the ground while stepping from a horse car, by the sudden starting of the car.

Some of the factories of Ansonia, Ct., are starting up on the ten hour system, instead of eight, the law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Chicago Tribune of Thursday estimates the total loss by the recent fire in that city at \$2,084,800, on which there is an insurance of \$1,556,347.

In Texas, week before last, two families, between whom a feud had existed for a long period, met by appointment to settle their grievances by way of battle. Three men were slain outright, and several other persons severely wounded.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" says that the application of science to mining is largely augmenting the gold produce in California and Nevada.

Mr. John Henry, of Charlotte, Va., the last survivor, save one, of the children of Patrick Henry, and the owner of the old family seat and burial place of the great orator, died at his residence at Red Hill on the 7th instant, in the 72d year of his age, of paralysis.

### COMPROMISE AGAINST BANKRUPTCY.

TO my old customers and friends, and to those that are owing me, a word of consolation and advice. Try and effect a compromise before going into bankruptcy. Do your part; you can effect a compromise with me, and I think with all honest creditors. It is both to your and their interest to do so. Make a fair showing and statement, and if you can't pay but ten cents in the dollar, or can't pay any thing, I will be perfectly satisfied, and give you up your paper. If you can pay one hundred cents in the dollar do so; do not be disposed to shrink. You hope to live next year, and you have children. Remember a great many of you can effect a compromise with your creditors with the amount you pay to bankrupt officers and lawyers. I have not warranted or sued any person since the surrender, and I have the consolation to say that I believe I have collected as many old debts and as much money as any concern or individual, in proportion to the same amount due. I think as much of the man that paid me ten cents in the dollar on a compromise, as I do of the man that paid me one hundred cents in the dollar.

My friends, you will feel better by effecting a compromise; you can face with better grace your neighbor that you justly owe.

D. C. PARKS.

Feb. 12. 25—

### FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans (quarts) at \$3.00 per dozen.  
15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (2 quarts) at \$10.00 per dozen.  
Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By  
E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 25—

### FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.  
JAVA Coffee, Laguyra Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup, Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.  
KEROSENE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.  
HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes, Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks, Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

### WANTED.

I particularly want now. Shelled Oats, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25—

### FOR SALE.

1,000 POUNDS Salt Pork Sides, 800 lbs. Salted Pork Shoulders, 800 lbs. Salted Pork Hams.  
All very nice country Meat. Low for Cash.  
By  
W. A. GATTIS & Co.

Hillsborough. 25—

### CABBAGE SEED,

AND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by  
JAMES WEBB, Jr.  
February 12. 25—

1868. 1868.

### SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to the Merchants and others, who have favored him with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is now able to make a further deduction in the wholesale prices of

### TIN WARE,

and by using the best material and availing himself of the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers TIN WARE, WHOLESARE AND RETAIL, of superior a quality to any manufactured elsewhere in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or any thing else, on time.

E. H. POGUE,  
Hillsborough, N. C.

Feb. 12. 25—

### ON SALE.

12 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.  
21 Boxes Snuff, Virginia Belle,  
200 Bales to box, \$15 00 per box.  
or 10 cents per bale.  
Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound.  
Russia Sheet Iron at 25 cents per pound.  
Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.  
300 lbs. best Leaf Lard.  
300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,  
100 lbs. best Soda.  
200 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,  
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.  
1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.  
For Sale by  
E. H. POGUE,  
Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25—

### COOKING STOVES.

A GOOD assortment constantly kept on hand, for Sale Cheap. Special attention invited to Buck's Patent, the best stove in the market, which I warrant to give satisfaction in every instance.  
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 6 \$30.00  
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 7 \$35.00  
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 8 \$40.00.  
Will take Cash, or good Barter.

E. H. POGUE,  
Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25—

### WANTED.

I WANT to buy  
RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS,  
either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods.  
Beeswax, Flaxseed,  
Old Castings, Lead,  
Zinc, Flour,  
Bacon, Corn,  
and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE,  
Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25—

### LITTLE RIVER SCHOOL.

I WILL commence school at Little River Academy on Monday the 10th day of February next, to continue for sixteen weeks. Every effort and pains will be taken to teach my pupils.

The charges will be eight dollars for primary English scholars, and ten dollars for higher English, and so on in proportion to the advancement of the pupil. In consequence of the scarcity of money, I am willing to take pay in any kind of provisions at the market price.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

W. S. GUTHRIE.

Jan. 17. 24—

### FOR SALE, Valuable Land and Mill.

Pursuant to a decree of Orange County Court, made at November Term, 1867, I will sell to the highest bidder, (as terms of former sale were not complied with,) at Wilkerson's mill, near Cedar Grove, on Thursday the 30th of February, 1868, that valuable tract of land on which Lemuel Wilkerson, deceased lately resided, containing eighty acres, adjoining the lands of W. W. Allison, Nancy Timin, and others. Also the Mill seat, &c.

Terms of sale—Twelve months credit, with interest after six months; bond with three good sureties, and title reserved until the purchase money is paid. Sale at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM F. WILKERSON,  
Adm'r and Comm'r.

February 5. 1.

HO! HO! CHRISTMAS!!  
HERE IS WHERE SANTA CLAUS,  
BUYS HIS TRICKS FOR CHILDREN.

The Best and Pullest Stock of Confectioneries and Toys, ever kept in this Market, &c. &c.

### Consisting of

Stick Candy, Butter Nuts,  
Pronch Candy, English Walnuts,  
Rock Candy, Almond Nuts,  
Gum Drops, Cocoa Nuts,  
Cordial Drops, Figs,  
Fancy Kisses, Oranges,  
Maple Sugar, Lemons.  
Baisons, Sugar Cakes,  
Citron, Soda Crackers,  
Cream Candy, Caudles,  
Pickles, Cigars,  
French Mustard, Cheese,  
Shot, Soup,  
Apples, by dozen or bushel. Mountain Butter.  
Also a new lot of Toys.  
In fact every thing to please the Children, &c.  
All of which will be sold low for Cash,  
By  
W. A. GATTIS & Co.

Dec. 10. 19—

1868. 1868.

### SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

&c.  
THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,  
and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedgpeth Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.  
A. HEDGPETH & CO.

January 29. 24—

### THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

WILL keep constantly on hand, that celebrated Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, put up by M. L. Egerton. Warranted Superior to any made in the United States. For sale by

A. PLEASANTS.

Jan. 29. 24—

### BANKRUPT AND DOWER.—IS IT SO?

### GENERAL CASH PRICES.

Our losses are as nothing by the Bankrupts. Our losses are by those who Dower upon ours. To Dower upon us is to fail to meet your contracts—in Thirty days—Is it so?

We sell at Cash prices only.

BROWN & Co.

January 20. 23—

### NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

400 HHDS. BRIGHT NEW CROP CLAY-ED MOLASSES, in Prime New Packages, daily expected per Schooner "PRESTON HOBBS," direct from CARDENAS.

For sale from wharf, LOW for CASH, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, Jan. 1. 21—

### TWO MONTHS NOTICE.

THOSE who owe us and do not pay by 1st January 1868, will have to settle with an officer  
J. C. WEBB & WHITE!

### 1ST JANUARY 1868.

### SETTLEMENT DAY.

YOUR accounts and notes are ready, both at Hillsborough and at Mebaneville.  
Our credit is suffering for want of the money due for goods sold on SHORT TIME, and not paid for yet.

Please pay up either in money or produce, so that we can meet our bills. Our best friends are those who pay up promptly.

J. A. TURRENTINE,  
TURRENTINE & DICKSON.

Jan. 5. 21—

### 1868. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. THE BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

Published for nearly

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

This Splendid Newspaper, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most reliable, useful, and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed and elegantly illustrated with several Original Engravings, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Agriculture, Chemistry, Photography, Manufactures, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, people in every profession of life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the value of which is beyond pecuniary estimate. All patents granted, with the claims, published weekly.

Every Public or Private library should have the work bound and preserved for reference.

The yearly numbers of the Scientific American make a splendid volume of nearly four thousand quarto pages, equivalent to nearly four thousand ordinary book pages. A New Volume commences January 1, 1868. Published Weekly. Terms: One Year, \$3; Half Year, \$1.50, Clubs of Ten Copies for One Year, \$25; Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Address

MUNN & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

The Publishers of the Scientific American, in connection with the publication of the paper, have acted as Solicitors of Patents for twenty-two years. Thirty Thousand applications for Patents have been made through their Agency. More than One Hundred Thousand Inventors have sought the counsel of the Proprietors of the Scientific American concerning their inventions. Consultations and advice to inventors, by mail, free. Pamphlets concerning Patent Laws of Countries, free.

A Handsome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the United States Census by Counties, with Hints and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25c.  
Dec. 25, 1867—25.

W. S. ROULEHAC,

OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WITH  
D. T. WILLIAMS & Co.,  
Commission Merchants,  
No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,  
RICHMOND VA.

Special attention paid to the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour and all articles of Country Produce.

Mark your Packages plainly with your name, write us your wishes and they shall be complied with. Consignments solicited.

### LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of Orange County Court, made at November Term, 1867, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Dr. E. M. Scott, deceased, near Durham's Station, on Saturday the 1st day of February, 1868, that valuable tract of land known as the Green Tract, containing one hundred and thirteen acres, well improved, adjoining the lands of W. Duke, A. Roberts, and others.

Also one other valuable tract of Land, adjoining the Green tract, William Proctor, and others, known as the home tract, and containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, one third of which is covered by the widow's dower.

Terms of sale—Twelve months credit, with interest after six months; bond, with three good sureties, and title reserved until the purchase money is paid. Sale at 12 o'clock.

J. C. MCOWEN, Adm'r. & Com.

December 31, 1867. 21—

### W. A. Gattis, & Co.

Dealers in Confectioneries, Family Groceries, &c. &c.  
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old CONFECTIONERY STAND, where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Cakes,  
Nuts, Raisins,  
Figs, Lobsters, Sardines,  
Pickles, &c. &c.  
ALSO,  
Pepper and Spice,  
Ginger, Powder and Shot,  
Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.  
ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14. 01—

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHY spend your money for Northern Furniture, when you can be so well supplied, and on such reasonable terms, by calling on the undersigned at his

### WARE ROOM

on Wake Street, between King and Tryon, in Hillsborough, N. C.

Kept on hand, and made to order, Bureaus, Bed Steads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, Libraries, Desks, &c. &c.

The very best Mattresses, to which can be used Tucker's celebrated Spring bottom bed.

Upholstering done to order, with neatness and dispatch. Gilt Moulding for picture frames on hand.

Walnut Coffins from the finest French polish, to North Carolina Pine, kept and fitted up at short notice.

My horse has been repainted and retrimmed, and burials in town and country attended to.

Repairing of all kinds done on liberal terms. Seats put in old chairs in a neat and cheap manner. Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and orders by mail, when accompanied with the cash, immediately filled.

Encourage home industry. My terms are moderate, as I work on the live and let live principle. Give me a call.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

Jan. 5. 21—

### "MILTON CHRONICLE."

Intending to dissolve my connection with the "DANVILLE TIMES" I embrace this method of announcing my purpose to resume the publication of that old and popular journal, the "MILTON CHRONICLE," in Jan. 1868. Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names to Milton, N. C. The price of the paper will be \$1.50 for six months, or \$3 per annum—payable on receipt of the first number, in currency or provisions.

Advertisers will find this paper one of the best advertising mediums in the up Country, and if the business men in Danville, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Baltimore and N. York city, want the use of Printer's ink that will pay, let them

### ADVERTISE IN THE MILTON CHRONICLE.

I want 1000 subscribers for a start. Caswell, farmer for her yellow leaf tobacco, her intelligence, wealth and pretty girls, will furnish five hundred of this number, and Person, no less famed, will roll up 500. Halifax, Va., Granville, Orange, Alamance, and Rockingham, N. C., will more than make up the balance—and Old Pittsylvania will "run the measure over." Forward your names, friends and let all who wish to advertise send along their advertisements.

A Letter from "JESSE HOLMES, The Fool Killer," will be published monthly.

Address me at Milton, N. C.

C. N. B. EVANS.

Brethren of the press will very much oblige me by noticing.

### 1868.

### WE SELL CHEAP.

An Honest man who owes us, will pay us before buying goods elsewhere for Cash.

BROWN & CO.



## PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES N. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and  
45 and 47 Perry street,

Office and Warehouses, No. 7, N. Liberty street, above  
Baltimore street.

BALTIMORE, MD.

All of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with  
A-graffie treble and Ivory fronts, and have all  
the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five  
years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on  
hand, from \$50 to \$300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who  
have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert  
Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick,  
Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and  
Dumb Institute, Branson, Farrar & Co., and P. F.  
Pescod, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of  
Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to  
Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,

Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27.

WILLIAM H. WILLARD,  
Special Par.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,  
General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,  
WHOLESALE GROCERY

AND

Commission Merchant,

Corner Craven & South Front Streets,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York,

Wygant & Hoest, 88 Dey Street,

James S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front

Street, Philadelphia,

W. B. Gulic & George W. Swipson, Nat

Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4.

ROCK SPRING ACADEMY,

RIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF HILLSBOROUGH

Preparatory to Wake Forest, or any other

College, or for the active Business of life.

Third Session commences on the 10th of January, and

ends the 1st of June following.

THE English, French, Greek, and Latin Lan-

guages, Natural Sciences, Arithmetic, Algebra,

Geometry, Trigonometry, preparatory to Surveying;

Book Keeping, History, and the ordinary branches,

will be taught.

Tuition, \$10, \$13, \$16, \$20 and \$25, according

to course; paid half in advance, half first of April.

Students from a distance, board in family with

Principal: Fifty dollars in advance pays for Board,

furnished rooms, fuel and washing per session, or \$25

for half; otherwise \$12 per month are charged.

Proper care will be taken, and decided discipline

enforced, to instill moral principles as well as habits of

application.

Buildings commodious, situation pleasant; moral-

ity and other advantages render the location desirabl-

for a School. Young ministers admitted at one half

minister's sons and disabled Confederate soldiers two

thirds the usual rates, or the latter on time.

Circulars sent on application, and applications for

board desired early.

Facilities for boarding one's self, at moderate

price. Address

H. M. CATES, A. B., Principal,

Rock Spring, N. C.

References given when required.

Dec. 11.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1867.

Bersha Hopkins, by her Guardian W. W. Mangum,

vs.

Heirs of Gilbert Hopkins.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that

the defendants are not inhabitants of the State,

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in

the Hillsborough Recorder, a newspaper published

in the town of Hillsborough, for six weeks, notifying

the said defendants to be and appear at the next term

of this Court, to be held in the Court House in Hills-

borough on the fourth Monday of February next,

then and there to plead, answer or demur to said pe-

tition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and

heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of said Court, at

office in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday of Novem-

ber, A. D. 1867.

GEORGE LAWS, C. C. C.

December 18. Price adv. \$8 19-6w

Ho! for the Oyster Season!—1867

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his for-

mer patrons and the public generally, that he

has made complete arrangements to receive both

Fresh and Pickled OYSTERS regularly, from the

best Oyster houses in Norfolk, and guarantees that

that the Oysters from this establishment, both fresh

and pickled, will not be excelled by any that can be

brought to this market.

He has also fitted up his cutting room expressly

for cooking up oysters in all the best styles, and he

flatters himself that, after twenty years experience,

he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who

may be disposed to patronize his house. Oysters can

be had at all times, both night and day. He returns

his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal

patronage last season, and trusts that he may merit a

continuance of their patronage for the season of 1867.

Families will be supplied on the most liberal

terms. R. F. PLEASANTS.

## NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED. AND FRESH CHAP GOODS COM- ING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Plaids, American and French De  
Lanes, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca  
Empress Cloth, Lustrous, Oriental, Armures, Cloaks,  
Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins,  
White and Colored, Tulle, Ribbons, Kid and oth-  
er Gloves and Gannets, Collars and Cuffs, Coats,  
Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments and Jet Trimmings,  
Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FORGENTS.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars,  
Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Janes, Drills, Boots,  
Shoes, Cravats, Gloves, Gannets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Lined Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in  
oil) Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks,  
Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in mak-  
ing Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks,  
Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 25.

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MA-  
CHINE.

PRICE \$20.000.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.

For Orange County.

Sept. 24.

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST ARRIVED, a lot of COOKING STOVES

which will be sold very low, for Cash or Barter.

JOHN LAWS.

Sept. 9.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BUTTER Crackers, Cocoa Nuts,

Sugar Cakes, Filberts,

Sick Candy, Walnuts,

Mint Drops, Raisins,

Gum Drops, Almonds,

Rock Candy, Kisses,

Maple Sugar, French Mixture

&c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold low by

W. A. GATTIS, & Co's

Sept. 9.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in

store, and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 2.

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

300 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 2.

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN,

Will be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 2.

STONEWARE! STONEWARE!!

A FINE lot of Fox's make of stoneware, on h

at W. A. GATTIS & Co.

Oct. 2.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I AM now receiving my first instalment of

FALL GOODS,

which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8.

TURNING,

AND

FITTING MACHINERY.

A No. of TURNING.

all kinds, ne and op

at reasonable rates, at Orange Factory.

WM. H. HANKS.

September 18.

CLOAKS STOLEN—FIVE DOLLARS

REWARD FOR EACH.

TWO Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with

black suede. Stolen from my store. A liberal re-

ward will be given for information.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

September 25.

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had

and prices are lower than they have been since

the war, which I offer, for

CASH.

DRIED FRUIT,

RAGS, FLOUR,

or any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18.

TO ARRIVE.

A FINE lot of Toys.

At W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

Sept. 9.

LIME.

FRESH Lump in Barrels.

J. WEBB, Jr.

## HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH

AND

BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants will be supplied at

fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 3.

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and

five gallon Tin Cans, at the

DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the

DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the

DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the

DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Rich Ointment, at the

DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles &c. at the

DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some

very fine, at the

DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the

DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the

DRUG STORE.

April 11.

A FINE and full Assortment of Pocket Knives and

Sawmores, at the

DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes, and Extracts

for the Handkerchief, at the

DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at

the

DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dress

ing Combs, at the

DRUG STORE.

CHROMENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and

Chimneys, at the

DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note

and Letter Envelopes, at the

DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Folio Pocket Memo

randums Books, at the

DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes, and

Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and Shaving, at the

DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock

of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low

for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE.

April 11th.

Come at Last.—Money saved by

buying late.

THE subscriber is receiving his stock of